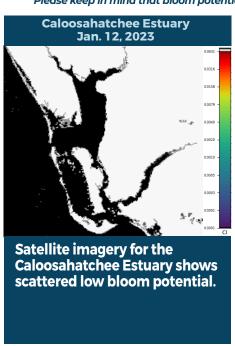


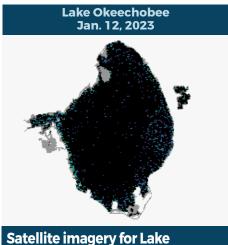
# BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM WEEKLY UPDATE

**REPORTING JAN. 6 - JAN. 12, 2023** 

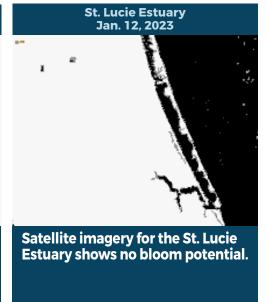
Satellite imagery provided by NOAA - Images are impacted by cloud cover.

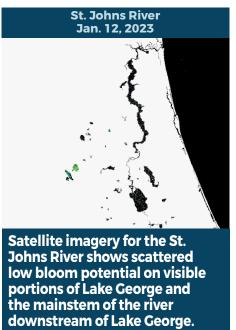
A value of 0.004 is nominally equivalent to approximately 20-30 ug/L chlorophyll a of cyanobacteria, and 0.06 would be in the 300-500 ug/L chlorophyll a range. Please keep in mind that bloom potential is subject to change due to rapidly changing environmental conditions or satellite inconsistencies (i.e., wind, rain, temperature or stage).





**Satellite imagery for Lake** Okeechobee shows scattered low bloom potential.





## **SUMMARY**

There were 28 reported site visits in the past seven days with 28 samples collected. Algal bloom conditions were observed by samplers at nine of the sites.

On 1/9-1/12, Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff collected harmful algal bloom (HAB) response samples at 10 locations. Dominant algal taxa and cyanotoxin results follow each waterbody name.

- Starke Lake Boat Ramp: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected.
- McKethan Lake East: Dolichospermum sp., no cyanotoxins detected.
- · Wood Lake S Shore: Woronichinia naegeliana, trace level (0.63 parts per billion [ppb]) microcystins detected.
- Tiger Lake East Shore: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Mann McQueen Park: No dominant algal taxon, trace level (0.31 ppb) cylindrospermopsin detected.
- Black Creek at SR-17: Results pending.
- Doctors Lake at Camp Echockotee: Results pending.
- Doctors Lake Mill Cove: Results pending.
- Swimming Pen Creek Whitey's Fish Camp: Results pending.
- Lake Ola NE Shore: Results pending.

On 1/9-1/11, South Florida Water Management District staff performed routine HAB monitoring at 10 Lake Okeechobee sampling stations and HAB response sampling at Pahokee Marina.

- Lake Okeechobee S308C (Lake side): No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- C44 canal S308C (Canal side): No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee KISSR0.0: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee LZ2: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee L005: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected. • Lake Okeechobee - POLESOUT: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee CLV10A: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee PALMOUT: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee LZ30: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee RITTAE2: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Okeechobee Pahokee Marina Boat Ramp: Results pending.
- On 1/10-1/11, St. Johns River Water Management District staff performed routine HAB monitoring at five sampling stations. • Lake George - Center: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- St. Johns River Shands Bridge: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected. • Doctors Lake - Center: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.
- St. Johns River Mandarin Point: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected. • Crescent Lake - Mouth of Dunns Creek: No dominant algal taxon, no cyanotoxins detected.

On 1/11, Orange County staff collected two HAB response samples.

- Lake Pineloch E Shore: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Speer NW Lobe: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected.

#### **Last Week**

On 1/5, DEP staff collected two HAB response samples.

- Coral Gables Canal East side: Microcystis aeruginosa, no cyanotoxins detected.
- Lake Weir Big Lake Village: Planktolyngbya limnetica and Botryococcus braunii co-dominant, no cyanotoxins detected.

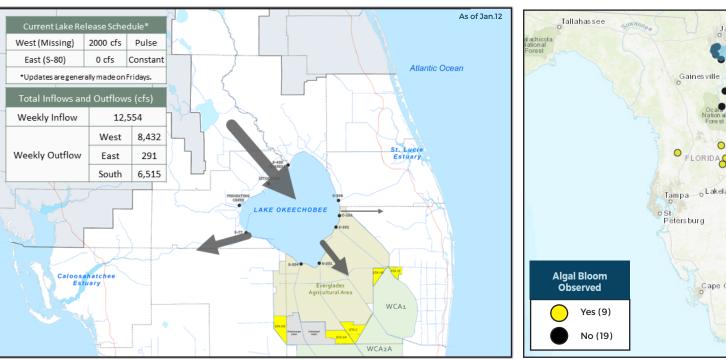
On 1/5, South Florida Water Management District staff performed a HAB response site visit at C43 Canal - S79 (Lock). No dominant algal taxon and no cyanotoxins were detected.

Results for completed analyses are available at FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom.

This is a high-level summary of the sampling events for the reported week. For all field visit and analytical result details, please refer to the complete algal bloom map with data table by clicking the "Field and Lab Details" Quick Link from the Algal Bloom Dashboard. Different types of blue-green algal bloom species can look different and have different impacts. However, regardless of species, many types of blue-green algae can produce toxins that can make you or your pets sick if swallowed or possibly cause skin and/or eye irritation due to contact. We advise staying out of water where algae is visibly present as specks or mats or where water is discolored pea-green, blue-green or brownish-red. Additionally, pets or livestock should not come into contact with algal bloom-impacted water or with algal bloom material or fish on the shoreline.

#### LAKE OKEECHOBEE OUTFLOWS

## SITE VISITS FOR BLUE-GREEN ALGAE





### SIGN-UP FOR UPDATES

To receive personalized email notifications about blue-green algae and red tide, visit



<u>ProtectingFloridaTogether.gov.</u>

#### **HUMAN ILLNESS**

**Florida Poison Control Centers** can be reached 24/7 at 800-222-1222

REPORT PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES

(DOH provides grant funding to the Florida Poison Control Centers)

**OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS** 

CONTACT DOH (DOH county office)

FloridaHealth.gov/

all-county-locations.html

#### **SALTWATER BLOOM**

**Observe stranded wildlife** or a fish kill.

Information about red tide and other saltwater algal

## CONTACT FWC 800-636-0511 (fish kills)

888-404-3922 (wildlife Alert)

MyFWC.com/RedTide

## REPORT ALGAL BLOOMS

#### FRESHWATER BLOOM

- Observe an algal bloom in a lake or freshwater river.
- Information about blue-



FloridaDEP.gov/AlgalBloom